EMPEROR KWANG HSU'S APPEAL.

He Will Tender His Good Offices to the Powers if Certain Conditions Be Complied With.

SITUATION IN MYSTERY,

And Foreign Governments Must B Placed in Direct Communication with Their Ministers.

WU TING FANG IS SATISFIED

THINKS THE PRESIDENT TERMS ARE REASONABLE,

And Presents Another Cablegram Saying the Legationers Were Safe on July 18.

MEDIATION CERTAIN NOT

ASSENT OF ALL THE POWERS MUST FIRST BE OBTAINED.

Policy of the United States in Case Failure-Text of the Chinese Appeal and Mckinley's Reply.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 24 .- President Mc-Kinley's reply to the appeal of the Chinese Emperor for American mediation is to be acute and order might be restored without fighting. These conditions briefly

First-That the Chinese government give this government assurances that the foreign ministers are alive and well.

Second-That they be placed immediately in direct communication with their governments.

Third-That the Chinese government aid the allied forces in their movement on

Minister Wu expressed himself as highly satisfied with these conditions. If his im-One thing is sure, the acceptance of Emperor will of itself go far to solve the mystery of the Peking situation. None o the conditions are unreasonable, but at same time, taken together, they subject the Emperor's good faith to a crucial test. If the ministers are alive the Emperor can say so, and can put them in immediate communication with their governments. If allies to take Peking, solve the mystery and adopt such a course for the future government of China as would make a sibility.

Mr. Wu, the Chinese minister, said to sage sent to him by Mr. Hay would be received with more expedition than the first. which came to hand last Friday. That message and response took nine days. The second message was sent by Mr. Wu the day before yesterday and he believes that as a result of improved conditions and the possibility of restored communications between Shanghai and the northern cities of the empire an answer ought to come to Evidently Mr. Wu places some hope on the talk of the removal of the suggested to-night that possibly one of the important messages received from China in the near future would be "Conger is in Tien-Tsin." The reply of the Chinese govto President McKinley's condisome days, as the Tsung Li Yamen will want time in which to consider the con-

ditions laid down by the President Some of the officials here have noticed with considerable interest Li Hung Chang's reported statement that the approach of the international advance upon Peking allied forces near Peking would result the immediate death of the foreigners there and in this connection they point out that | apparently the real object of Li's visit to | the opinion of the officials here who have the north is for the purpose of preventing, if possible, the advance of the relief

M'KINLEY TO KWANG HSU.

The President's Reply to the Emper-

or's Appeal for Mediation. WASHINGTON, July 24.- The following correspondence between the President of the United States and the Emperor of China was made public by the State Department this morning:

"Translation of a cablegram received by Wu on July 20, 1900, from the Taotal of Shanghal, dated July 19, 1900: 'Have received a telegram from Governor Yuan (of Shan-Tung), dated 23d day of this moon (July 19), who, having received from the Privy Council at Peking a dispatch embodying an imperial letter to the President of the United States, has instructed me to transmit to your Excellency. The imperial message is respectfully trans-

"The Emperor of China to his Excellency, the President of the United States.

Neither country entertains the least suspicion or distrust toward the other.

"'Recent outbreaks of mutual antipathy between the people and Christian missions have caused the foreign powers to view with unwarranted suspicion the position of the imperial government as favorable to the people and prejudicial to the missions, PRESIDENT M'KINLEY REPLIES "IN with the result that the Taku forts were attacked and captured. Consequently there has been clashing of forces, with calamtous consequences. The situation has become more and more serious and critical. "We have just received a telegraphic

memorial from our envoy, Wu Ting Fang, and it is highly gratifying to us to learn that the United States government, having in view the friendly relations between the two countries, has taken a deep interest in the present situation. "'Now, China, driven by the irresistible course of events, has unfortunately in curred well-nigh universal indignation. For CHINA MUST LIFT THE VEIL settling the present difficulty China places special reliance in the United States. We address this message to your Excellency in all sincerity and candidness, with the hope

that your Excellency will devise measures THAT NOW SHROUDS THE PEKING and take the initiative in bringing about a THE LANGUAGE DIFFICULTY HAMconcert of the powers for the restoration of order and peace. "The favor of a kind reply is earnestly requested and awaited with the greatest KWANG HSU.

"Twenty-sixth year, of this moon, the 23d day (July 19.)' "It is therefore my duty to transmit the above, with the request that your Excellency, in respectful obedience of imperial wishes, will deliver the same to its high destination and favor me with a re-

'YU LIEN YUEN, Taotai at Shanghal." Mediation Under Certain Conditions.

This cablegram was at once communicated to the President at Canton, and the following is his reply: "The President of the United States to the Emperor of China. Greeting:

"I have received your Majesty's mes-sage of the 19th of July and am glad to know that your Majesty recognizes the fact that the government and people of the United States desire of China nothing but what is just and equitable. "The purpose for which we landed troops in China was the rescue of our legation from grave danger, and the protection of the lives and property of Americans who were sojourning in China in the enjoyment

of rights guaranteed them by treaty and by international law. "The same purposes are publicly de-clared by all the powers who have landed military forces in your Majesty's empire. "I am to infer from your Majesty's letter that the malefactors who have dis turbed the peace of China, who have murdered the minister of Germany and a member of the Japanese legation, and who now

hold besieged in Peking those foreign diplomatists who still survive, have not only received any favor or encouragement from your Majesty, but are actually in reinst the imperial authority. be the case, I most solemnl n your Majesty's government to iblic assurance whether the foreign ministers are alive, and, if so, in what con "To put the diplomatic representatives of

the powers in immediate and free communication with their respective governments and to remove all danger to their lives and liberty "To place the imperial authorities o China in communication with the relief expedition so that co-operation may be secured between them for the liberation of

the legations, the protection of foreigners and the restoration of order. "If these objects are accomplished, it the belief of this government that no obstacles will be found to exist on the part of the powers to an amicable settlement of he questions arising out of the recent troubles, and the friendly offices of this government will, with the assent of the other powers, be cheerfully placed at your Majesty's disposition for that purpose "WILLIAM M'KINLEY."

"By the President: John Hay, Secretary of State.

NOW WAITING ON CHINA. Next Move Depends on the Answer to

McKinley's Note. Associated Press Dispatch. partment is again in a waiting attitude and fully answered the Chinese Emperor's appeal for mediation, and the correspondthe answer must convey tidings of the state of affairs at Peking and the welfare of the legationers. The belief is not concealed here that the chances for successful mediacceptable to all the parties. If the United States is to mediate in China's interest she powers who have suffered in life or property at Peking. The difficulties in the way many and serious, in view of the exhibition of feeling in Europe. But it is said here that the United States will cheerfully we will withdraw, taking care, however, to let it be understood that this govern-China to be injured by the action of any of the powers that may choose to remain

At least one of the greatest powers is under strong suspicion here of acting coldbloodedly and without regard to sentiment or anything more than the most material this power is quietly taking measures to conduct a campaign on its own account against Peking, and it is even suspected that this power is already moving troops

toward the Chinese capital NO COMMUNICATION WITH PEKING. One fact regarded as now beyond need of further demonstration, in view of the Chinese appeal, is that the Chinese officials at the coast ports are actually in com- | the puerility of his arguments is increasmunication with whatever remains of the ing with age. imperial government at Peking, and the text of Kwang Hsu's appeal appears to establish the fact that the Chinese government itself is sanctioning the resistance to

The Chinese appeal is unquestionably an adroit production. The President's answer is equally clever and more sincere; that is carefully studied both. The President has succeeded in asking for conditions precedent to mediation quite as valuable as those laid down in Europe, yet he has so tempered his requirements as to make them unexceptionable to the Chinese governin the note to which the European chancellors can object, openly, at least. The train failed to explode. Seeing this, the President expressly states that his mediation is subject to the approval of the powers; he will not attempt to force it upon Europe. And the Chinese

must produce the ministers in safety. Minister Wu declares that his government will meet that obligation, in proof of which he produced Sheng's telegram, in artillery. which he expressed implicit confidence. Certainly, if the last promise is baseless, the most barefaced deceptions practiced dent that the United States government is Three administrators were appointed, Rus- Peking the loss of the marines had been deeply conscious that the object of the

ALLIED FORCES IN CHINA NOT ALTO-GETHER IN ACCORD,

Americans and British Said to Be Acting in Unity, but Jealousies Are Cropping Out Among Others.

PERING MILITARY OPERATIONS.

Messengers Employed by the Various Commanders Not Able to Understand Each Other.

LI HUNG CHANG INTERVIEWED

HE WILL WAIT AT SHANGHAI FOR NEWS BEFORE GOING TO PEKING.

Says Foreigners Will Be Escorted to Tien-Tsin by an Army of 10,000-China Must Not Be Divided.

LONDON, July 25, 4 a. m .- Although the American and British forces are working harmoniously in China the question communication between Taku and Peking powers, and other dispatches from Tien-Tsin show that the language difficulty has been hampering the military operations. A dispatch to the Daily News from Tien-Tsin, dated July 14, and describing the fighting,

"Colonel Liscum mistook the road and was nearly isolated. General Dorward, on a premature report from the Japanese commander that the city had been entered, erdered a general advance, which proved a costly error. Much valuable time was lost and trouble occasioned yesterday morning Fushima and General Dorward did not understand each others language.'

The Tien-Tsin correspondent of the Daily Mail says that when the Chinese regulars saw the Boxers who led the attack being 7,000 men. It says: "We have learned in enemies, and in the interest of civilization, the United States by

A whole batch of Tien-Tsin dispatches have been received. All praise the gallantry WASHINGTON, July 24 .- The State De- | Standard's correspondent says the Americans at first made a mistake in understandregarding China. It has frankly, promptly | ing the fighting capacity of the Chinese, whose fire was really terrific. He expresses some doubt about the abilities of the allies ence given publicity to-day makes it ap- to hold the position captured until they are reinforced. It appears that large hauls of silver were made by the allies, the metal being carried away in buckets and the

Chinese calmly assisting. EARL LI WISHES TO COMMAND. Requests for mediation addressed to forpreparation for the acceptance of foreign aid to repress the rebellion, and Li Hung Chang's statement that he could restore as a subtile argument in favor of appointing him to the command of the allied forces to the exclusion of a Japanese general.

Times, telegraphing on Monday, says: "In an interview to-day Li Hung Chang rethe European powers to be lenient in their | the legations, he would absolutely refuse treatment of the imperial government of to attempt to negotiate. He said the presto memorialize the Empress dowager to to send them to Tien-Tsin under the escort of General Sung Wad Lin. He declared foreign troops were holding a position south of the Yu-Ho bridge, while General Tung Fuh Siang's forces were on the north. Earl Li expressed the intention to wait for news of the movement of the foreign legations before proceeding northward. On receiving this he will be escorted by 10,000 of considerations. It is believed here that | troops, who are now mustering in this province. Regarding the negotiations, he drop out of the league at Tien-Tsin and said he believed that China's finances would debar her from paying the indemnity, and the people would not submit to further annexation of territory. He thinks the powers ought to accept assurances of a reformed administration and of the removal of the officials responsible for the crisis. Obviously Li Hung Chang has not changed his views or his methods, while

MANCHUS TEMPORIZING that the Manchus are temporizing, while preparing to retreat to Hslang-Fu. A con-

that the Empress dowager has seen the

folly of her present policy. Black Flags to march on Peking, and they The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily anese soldier during the attack on the to be the wish of the country." gates of the city of Tien-Tsin. A dynamite soldier ran forward with a torch, causing brave fellow was blown to atoms

The Daily Telegraph has advices from talion, organized in 1895, has started for China, together with a force of coolies and | from Che-Foo July 18 to 20, have been re-

ganize a military government of the city. was great. Up to the time the courier left | tillery and fought hand to hand in the (CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.) | sian, Japanese and English, with equal

power. The city, divided into four parts, has been occupied by the French, English, Japanese and American forces, the lastnamed holding the portion from the south gate to the east gate. The Russians occupy the towns and villages on the left bank of the Pei-Ho and Latai canal.

Russians Want the Railway. TIEN-TSIN, Saturday, July 21 .- The Russians announce their intention to keep conhostilities, when they propose, they say, to restore it to the Chinese. Admiral Seymour strongly disapproves allowing them to repair the line beyond Tien-Tsin. He considers that the British should insure the OF INTERPRETERS undertaking and conduct the repairs. Meanwhile the French are endeavoring to

with Russia.

obtain control of all the river tugs. It is

believed they intend to share the control

IN A STATE OF ANARCHY. Peking in a Deplorable Condition

July 14-Foreigners Under Fire. CHE-FOO, July 24.-General Li, commanding the Pei-Tan forts near Taku, reports to the British officer commanding at Tong-Ku that a runner who left Peking on July 14 reports that Peking was in a state of absolute anarchy, that the regular troops were fighting the Boxers and that the latter were getting the better of the struggle; that the Maxim ammunition of the legation guards was exhausted, and that they were using their rifles sparingly; that the guards recently rushed the walls and silenced the Chinese guns, and that a number of Chinese officers were desirous of protecting the foreigners, but were in the minority. General Li is anxious to avoid fighting the allies.

GERMANY'S REPLY TO CHINA.

The Peking Government Must Atone for the Killing of Von Ketteler.

BERLIN, July 24 .- Count Von Buelow, the minister of foreign affairs, made reply to-day to the appeal of the Emperor of China for German mediation between In substance Count Von Buelow said he would not submit the telegram from the Peking government to the Emperor se foreigners in Peking were not ascertained and as long as the Chinese government had not atoned for the murder of the German given guarantees that in future its conduct

The Berliner Post prints this evening an important article on the Chinese situation understood to emanate from the German Foreign Office. The article discusses the close relations between Chinese politics and Chinese military plans, and points out the significant fact that the peaceful assur-Tien-Tsin, suggesting that this is some with China in 1857-60. The writer strongly argues that hitherto the course of events in China utterly contradicts the tactical that the government is blameless for the warlike steps of the Chinese against the of regular Chinese troops that fought the allies. The leadership of these troops was in the hands of imperial generals; and it is also a fact that the troops which compelled Admiral Seymour's retreat were imperial

"According to all the information we made common cause with the so-called rebels. Otherwise the present anarchy there would have been impossible. Considering the usual Chinese system towards foreigners, it is highly probable that this anarchy is gladly tolerated by the actual the impotence of the government. At any of troops at Peking and Tien-Tsin, ostensibly to quell the rebellion, but these joined the rebels against the foreigners.' The article proceeds to show that war iterated his statement that if the Manchu this manner by the Chinese policy which

"The stubbornness of the battles around results at first. If the allies had not succeeded at Tien-Tsin, where the situation that the fighting had ceased and that the tics would have scored a success whose consequences would have been incalculable." The article concludes as follows: "Whether Chinese statesmanship is to succeed in hindering an energetic and intelligent plan of operation by the allies, the future will show, but the plans of the allies will be at a disadvantage against the Chinese just so soon as a lack of harmony in military aims appears."

This evening's papers devote considerable attention to President McKinley's consent to mediate and the comment is ail unfavorable. Surprise is generally expressed that Washington takes China official news seriously.

BELGIANS NOT CONVINCED. Will Not Be Satisfied Their Minister

Is Alive Until He Says So. Deputies to-day the minister of foreign affairs. M. De Fauvreau, read a telegram from the viceroy of Nan-King, Liu Kun fidential member of his staff says that Earl | Yi, declaring that the foreign legations were safe. M. De Fauvreau added: "Only a dispatch, however, from the Belgian felt throughout Belgium. Meanwhile the Times says that before leaving Li Hung Belgian government has given the Belarmies. The government favors sending a Belgian expedition to China, which appears

FROM A FRENCH CONSUL.

Dispatches Telling of the Seige of the

PARIS, July 24.-Four dispatches from severally July 13, 14, 17 and 18, forwarded ceived by the minister of foreign affairs. M. Delcasse. The dispatch dated July 13 says a courier from Peking relates that ous defense. The supply of ammunition was (CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING IN AND AROUND TIEN-TSIN.

Taku and Peking until the conclusion of Hundreds of Chinese Killed When the Tien-Tsin After the Battle-Suicide of And that All the Foreigners Who Allied Forces Attacked and Captured a Fortified Arsenal.

AND HEAVY LOSS INFLICTED ON THE | General Nich was imprisoned because he | BUT IS SENT FROM TIEN-TSIN BY A

INTERNATIONAL FORCES.

Total Casualties Among the Foreigners About Eight Hundred

Killed and Wounded.

AMERICAN TROOPS SUFFERED

NINTH INFANTRY LOST NEARLY 100

AND MARINES TWENTY-TWO.

Another Account of Col. Liseum's Death and the Brave Fight Made

by His Men-After the Battle.

[Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.] TIEN-TSIN. July 13, via Che-Foo, July 17, and Shanghai, July 24.-After fighting all day a force of 2,000 Japanese, supported by British and Russians, captured the Chinese fortified arsenal, two miles east of the city, making a night attack. The foreigners charged under a very heavy fire from the arsenal, following the Chinese and killing 400 of them. The foreign loss

was heavy, but is not reported. The Chinese bombarded the foreign city of Tien-Tsin heavily for three days and killed some British sailors on a tug, to-day, beside several Frenchmen.

The foreigners are mounting heavy guns from the fleet, among them being four twelve pounders and four four-inch guns, and will attempt to locate and silence the

An explosion of dynamite killed twenty

Two battalions of the Ninth United States Infantry and 300 marines from the cruiser Brooklyn disembarked and started for Tien-Tsin to-day on lighters. As they went up the river the foreign ships cheered Refugees of all nationalities will be taken

o Japan by the transport Logan.

LOSSES OF AMERICANS. Details of the Fight That Resulted in

the Capture of Tien-Tsin. [Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.] TIEN-TSIN, July 14, via Che-Foo, July 6, and Shanghai, July 24.-The Ninth Regiment United States Infantry entered the fight at Tien-Tsin with 430 men. An incomplete list of casualties shows 18 killed, 75 wounded and 2 missing. The marines'

Major James Regan, Ninth Infantry, was wounded in the leg: Captain Edwin V. Bookmiller, Ninth Infantry, in the leg and groin; First Lieutenant Smedley D. Butler, United States marine corps, in the leg; Captain W. B. Lemley, United States marine corps, in the arm; Second Lieutenant Frank R. Lang, Ninth Infantry, in the

First Lieutenant Henry Leonard, of the marine corps, carried Lieutenant Butler from the field under a fierce fire. He was shot in the upper arm while returning, but ran and swam a mile under fire, getting to the rear. His arm was amputated to-

Captain Charles R. Noyes, who been slightly wounded in the arm and First Lieutenant Louis B. Lawton, of undertake the task, provided its conditions | party had been guilty of horrible treachery | thus did excellent preliminary work for | the Ninth Infantry, made a dash for rethree slight wounds

> Colonel Liscum was shot in the abdomen and died half an hour later. His last words were: "Keep up firing."

The Ninth was ordered to support the Japanese, who were receiving an enfilading fire. After crossing a mud wall a half mile from the city wall, the Ninth shifted, advancing against the flanking fire and reached a marsh beside the river at the southwest corner of the city. A body of Chinese in a burned village under the wall just across the river, where they strongly barricaded, poured in a fire and whenever an American raised a hand he was shot. A Nordenfeld gun and two small cannon were also trained upon them. They lay in the mud all day without a surgeon to attend their wounded, who were unable to move or help the wounded, without food and drinking the canal water, They had exhausted their ammunition except a few rounds, which were retained in order to repel a charge if it should be made. None expected to escape. A few reaching the rear reported that half of the command had been killed or wounded including heat prostrations in the esti-

After the Americans had retired under squads all night, pitifully exhausted and carrying their wounded. The American hospital was crowded and short of sur geons, there having been no expectation

To-day squads searched the fields, colcum's body was escorted to a boat this troops, with a general and a colonel at their head. Lieutenant Colonel Coolidge who is now commanding the regiment, and Major Lee were among the pallbearers The chaplain of the marine corps read the service at the canal lock. The body will be shipped to San Francisco.

The total losses of the allies were about 800. The British lost 50. The Japanese estimate their killed at 50 and wounded at 250. The Russians estimate their casualties at 150. All day long the work of bringing in the dead and wounded was continued.

tle. Their fighting was remarkably brave streets. Their conduct after the fight was

ing while some of the European soldiers were having an orgle. Dead Chinamen cover the walls and

streets of Tien-Tsin. Fifty guns were captured. The place was

full of munitions of war. Many fires have been started and most of the city will probably be burned. The Chinese are retiring toward Peking

SCENE OF CARNAGE.

General Nieh.

[Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.] TIEN-TSIN, July 15, 6 p. m., via Che-Foo 17, and Shanghai, July 24.-Chinese from the walled city report foreigners in CITY BOMBARDED THREE DAYS Peking are living, having taken shelter in a bomb-proof building. About 7,000 Chinese were engaged in the battle here July 11. More are coming from Peking.

> opposed making war on the foreigners, but afterwards was released on the condition that he fight them. To this he acceded with lukewarmness. After the battle he committed suicide. A large part of the walled city was

burned last night, and to-day the Chinese held a perfect orgie, plundering, smashing houses and fighting like demons over stores of silks, furs and jewelry.

Hundreds of dead Chinamen along the walls, or women and children killed by shrapnel, are lying among the smoking

It is reported that some correspondents, however, in their dispatches asserted that General Dorward thinks Colonel Liscum blundered in taking the Ninth Regiment to the right instead of to the left, and that the feeling is strained between the Ameri- Written on July 4, When the Legation cans and British. The fact is that the greatest harmony and co-operation exist. General Dorward has asked the names of Americans to report them for gallantry. The doctors decided not to amputate Lieutenant Leonard's arm. All the

wounded are doing well. FAMINE AND PESTILENCE.

Belated Message from a Correspondent at Tien-Tsin.

[Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.] SHANGHAI. July 23 .- The following dispatch from the Associated Press correspondent at Tien-Tsin, dated July reached here to-day, having been delayed twenty days in transmission. "Famine and pestilence are sure to strike the region of Tien-Tsin soon. Hundreds of thousands of Chinamen are leaving their homes in the districts where fighting is going on, with out means of support. Lieutenant Colonel John S. Mallory, of the Forty-first United States Infantry, has arrived here to act military observer. The American and British consuls here have established a censo ship of correspondents of those national ties, to prevent the transmission of news days ago, and that all the foreignthat might tend to kindle international animosity. The anti-Russian prejudices of certain of the English correspondents

JAPANESE IN TIEN-TSIN.

caused this action."

They Are Said to Have Been Mainly Instrumental in Capturing the City. WASHINGTON, July 24.- The following telegram has been received from the Jap- hai, dated July 23, which says: "Li anese minister for foreign affairs under date of the 22d inst., and is the report the Japanese consul at Tien-Tsin, wh wired it on the 21st:

"The Japanese troops behaved admirab! and maintained strict discipline after the fall of Tien-Tsin city. The Chinese remained in the city and those who lived outside came to the Japanese quarters with a large flag bearing an inscription expressing their submission to Japan and showed their appreciation of the unexceptionable behavior of our troops. They and tea in token of their friendly feeling. Our troops are thus daily gaining the confidence and respect of the native population 'Tien-Tsin city is occupied by the troo of four powers in the following section namely, from the north gate to the east gate by the Japanese: from the east gate to the south by the Americans; from the south to the west by the English and from the west to the north by the French, while the Russians are in possession of the towns and villages on the left banks of the Pei-

Ho and the canal. "A conference was held by the generals forces with a view to organizing military government in the city, and it was three administrators with equal powers from among officers of the three powers, Japan, England and Russia. And finally the following officers were chosen: Lieutenant Colonel Aoki (Japan), Lleutenant Colonel Bower (England), and Colonel Wogack (Russian). Upon the departure of Seymour for Taku, Admiral Amseeff has been seniority among the commanding officers here.

"It is admitted by all foreigners here, by military and civilian, that the fall of the city was mainly due to the gallantry of the

Japanese troops." KEMPFF RAISES A STORM.

The Rear Admiral Insists on Receiving a Salute of Thirteen Guns.

LONDON, July 24.-The Globe's naval correspondent at Taku writes: "Admiral Kempff has raised a storm in a teacup the salute question. He is second in command of the station, and thus entitled to eleven guns as rear admiral, and this was recently given him by the Endymion Yokohama. He claimed thirteen guns. stating that no American admiral got eleven guns, their values being: Full admiral, 17; vice admiral, 15; read admiral, 13. The United States having just started the grade of admiral, it is probable Kempff thought out the regulations in pure ignorance, as there appears to be no reason why a United States rear admiral should be worth more powder than any other rear admiral. To his protest Rear Admiral Kempff was informed that the captain of the Endymion will give him as many guns as he wanted if there was sufficient powder regulations we had to go by ours. The Orlando (British armored ship) arriving at Taku, knew nothing of this squabble and rubbed it in by saluting the Chinese rear admiral with thirteen guns, then the Russian rear admiral with thirteen and then the United States rear admiral with eleven Whether distance made it difficult for them to distinguish the number or a delicate hint was intended, the Newark his assertions. The interview closed withhad the good taste to return thirteen.'

Entitled to Thirteen Guns. WASHINGTON, July 24.- The report of

the London Globe's correspondent at Taku of a question of naval etiquette raised by Admiral Kempff in connection with the number of guns to which he is titled excited amused comment at Navy Department. Admiral Kempff, as the junior rear admiral on the station, beto thirteen guns under our naval regulations. If the British naval regulations make a distinction between senior and junior rear admirals ours do not. The doublestarred flag in our navy receives thirteen guns whether the flag is blue or red. It has been unusual in our navy to have two rear admirals on a station. In the old days there were usually a rear admiral and commodore, but when Admiral Dewey arrived in New York harbor in return for mirals Howison and Sampson, the former starred pennant, Admiral Dewey returned

RUSSIANS SAY THEIR TROOPS EN-TERED THE CITY TWO DAYS AGO,

Have Been Besieged for Over &

Month Were Found Alive.

IS NOT CONFIRMED

BRITISH CORRESPONDENT.

French Consul Assured by Li Hung Chang that M. Pichon Is Alive and Will Be Heard From

FROM MACDONALD LETTER

THAT HAS CAUSED A PESSIMISTIC

FEELING IN ENGLAND.

Garrison at Peking Was Barely Able to Hold Out

SALISBURY ANXIOUS FOR NEWS

ASKED TO BE PUT IN COMMUNI-CATION WITH M'DONALD,

ters, if Not Already Massacred,

Will Be Held as Hostages.

LONDON, July 25, 4 a. m. - The Standard's correspondent at Tien-Tsin sends a curious statement to the effect that Russians claim that their force occupied Peking two

ers were safe.

Li Says M. Pichon Is Alive. PARIS, July 25, 12:30 a. m.-M. Delcasse, minister of foreign affairs, has received a telegram from the French consul at Shang-Hung Chang has just assured me that M. Pichon (French minister to China), is living, and he has agreed to transmit to him a message from me requesting a reply

within five days."

British Still Skeptical. LONDON, July 25, 4 a. m. -Sir Claude MacDonald's message, dated July 4, appealing for relief, is regarded in London as only a prelude to the absolute confirmation of the massacre. It is the opinion, also, of the Japanese minister here. The newspapers suggest that the British minister's cided, after a long discussion, to appoint dispatch was held back and released about the same time as Mr.

Conger's undated message.

M'DONALD'S MESSAGE. Letter Appealing for Relief That Is

Said to Have Been Written July 4. LONDON, July 24.-The Foreign Office to-day received a dispatch from the British consul at Tien-Tsin, dated July 21, stating that he had just received a letter from Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister at Peking, dated July 4, ap pealing for relief. There were enough provisions at the legation to last a fortnight, determined attack for many days. There has been forty-four deaths double that number wounded. The Foreign Office thinks the dispatch does not affect the main question of the reported massacre of members of the legation at Pek-

The Chinese minister, Sir Chen Loteng tion was discussed and the Chinese min ister admitted his belief that the minthe other foreigners at Peking were safe. Lord Salisbury reiterated his demand for could only renew his protestations that it would be speedily accomplished if feasfble. He adduced no new facts to prove

Despite the Chinese minister's statement and despite Sir Claude MacDonald's letter to prevail at the Foreign Office that the 6. The Associated Press correspondent is eign Office leading it to disbelieve the reports of the murders. Sir Claude MacDonold's letter, with its account of severe fighting in progress, merely confirms the

government's forebodings. William Pritchard Morgan, member of knowledge of and interests in China are correspondent to-day that he was posttive from cable messages from his agents allied commanders it was decided to or- low and the peril of those in the legation the breaches in the seventeen guns given him by Rear Ad- that the members of the legations were alive July 9. When the Foreign Office was iold this the rejoinder was made: "Mr Morgan has submitted no evidence to con